

Evening Telegraph

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Mr. Thaddeus Stevens—Confiscation—Policy of the Evening Telegraph.

Some days since we published a letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in favor of confiscation. This sweeping measure was therein advocated because of a desire to see the farmers of Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Cumberland, and York counties reimbursed for losses sustained during the invasion of 1863.

"If there is no better ground for confiscation than to repay the cowardly, semi-disloyal farmers of the counties named, who charged our soldiers for a cup of milk and fled from the Rebels, we do not favor confiscation. We have no sympathy to waste on such losers. The State has already reimbursed all the deserving, and many who were not deserving. It may be that confiscation will be necessary as a punishment for continued contumacy. It may be that it will be needed to further humble the spirits of the late Rebels. But it can never be that it will be enforced to repay the Pennsylvania farmers for losses sustained years ago, and already once paid by the State."

To these sentiments the Gettysburg Star and Sentinel, edited by Hon. Edward McPherson, takes exception, and in an article over a column long attacks our policy and motives. We do not intend to reply to that portion of the editorial which refers to our "dippyancy" and "grossness," nor to our "place beneath contempt," nor yet our "foul slander." Those of our readers who read our article can judge for themselves whether it was by word or inference deficient in courtesy to any one. In our views, however, we probably did reflect on the loyalty of the farmers of the southern counties and the justice of their claims. In doing so we were not guilty of "passionate proscription."

"The editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, by his own showing, is not opposed, in principle, to confiscation; but declares he will be for it if it is necessary as a punishment, or to humble the spirit of the late Rebels. Mr. Stevens is for it, as his letter shows, because the law and practice of nations justify it, and because justice to innocent and plundered citizens of the United States requires it. There is, then, this difference, in this respect, between the position of the editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and Mr. Stevens. The former makes his approval of the policy dependent upon his desire to punish the Rebels; Mr. Stevens, upon the inherent justice of the thing itself, upon the uniform practice of nations, and the outraged rights of citizens. Which is the nobler view?"

True, we are in favor of confiscation, on principle, under certain contingencies; but these contingencies do not include local greed. We base our advocacy of such a step on a possible necessity, on a chance that national safety and security in the future may need such a step. But on no other grounds than the positive demands of expediency do we feel willing to lend it our assent. The right of private property is one of the most sacred known to men, and to divest a citizen of it in order that another not specially injured by him may be gratified, is not to be tolerated. Mr. Stevens and the Gettysburg Star favor it because "the law and practice of nations." Now, this argument will not hold good a moment. We are not dealing with nations—not even belligerents. No such recognition was ever vouchsafed to the "Confederate" States. We view the Rebellion as an organization of individuals; the invasion was an invasion of individuals organized against the Government. The losses sustained were inflicted by marauders, and for all such injuries the law provides a claim not against the General Government, but against the States. If a mob destroys our office, do we sue in Washington? Clearly not. Our only chance of recompense is from Pennsylvania. We therefore oppose the assumption by the General Government of claims which cannot legally be brought against it.

Again, the Star and Sentinel states that our remarks on the farmers "Are intended to convey the impression that the bulk of the citizens of the border counties were unfaithful to the Government and unkind to its soldiers, and are therefore undeserving of such consideration. The war has produced no fouler slander. Doubtless, there were here disloyal men during the war. Most of them got their inspiration from disloyal Philadelphians whom we could readily name. It may be that, under this stimulus, in some cases, greed got the better of patriotism. But we utterly deny the truth of the general statement of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. These counties responded promptly to every call of the country for troops, or for supplies, and contributed of their substance as fully for the support of the Government in every good work as any portion of this or any other State. We make the statement broadly; and we mean it precisely as it stands."

Very well. We will join issue, and look at the facts. We boldly assert that, as a rule, the citizens of the border counties of our State were disloyal; that they did not sympathize with the war; that they opposed the Government by every means in their power, and wished the success of the South. In 1862, the election immediately preceding the invasion, the counties named by Mr. Stevens gave nearly 10,000 majority for the ultra peace-at-any-price wing of the Democratic party. These loyal men sent Mr. A. J. Glassbrenner to Congress as the exponent of their views, and he well expressed them by voting against any bill for men or money to carry on the war. Mr. Hughes, on

the outbreak of the struggle, expressed this sentiment when he said that, as the "line of division has to be drawn, the people of Southern Pennsylvania want it to fall north of our State." Mr. Glassbrenner, for his able and truthful representation of the people of the border counties, was honored by a reelection. We ask the Star and Sentinel how it can explain this fact? Will it also show us how the quotas of these counties were raised, and how often the draft was necessarily resorted to? Will our contemporary deny that the State was saved, by regiments not raised in the border counties? The Star says:—

"All was alarm and activity and labor. Meanwhile, the armies met on these hills, and the Rebels, giving way, a great refuge behind the Potomac. Then Philadelphians rested from their labors. It was safe; and its salvation was wrought out here by brave men."

Where did the "brave men" come from? Not from their neighborhood, but from other States and our own city. The farmers were all neutral, and professed to sympathize with the Rebels. The battle was indeed fought there and then—not by those who now claim recompense, but by those who did what the citizens of the border counties were too fearful or untrue to do; and thus our city was saved. The more we look at their claims, the more are we confirmed in our expressed opinion. It may be that a few good men will be losers by the refusal, but as there can be no discrimination, we cannot see how we can separate the wheat from the chaff. They do not demand a cent on the claim of loyalty, or bravery, or liberality, and with our consent not a dollar shall they have. And in urging this we speak in no spirit of "passionate proscription."

In conclusion, the Star and Sentinel calls on us to "recall our unjust criticism on the first statesman of this generation, to whose enlightened sagacity and indomitable purpose and unflinching firmness the nation is infinitely indebted." We have nothing to recall. We made no "unjust criticism." For Mr. Stevens we have ever had the highest respect. In the article complained of, we said that "Mr. Stevens is a statesman of great force of character and undoubted patriotism." We give him all the praise our contemporary merits out. He is able, patriotic, and honest; yet we do not on this account surrender our privilege of individual opinion to his dictation. With all his great powers, we think Mr. Stevens is seeking to lead the Republican party into a position where it does not design to go. It is not in favor of confiscation, nor does it sympathize with that spirit of bitter hatred of the South which Mr. Stevens has ever evinced. If his advice was to be followed, the party would be ruined. We require policy, not headlong ferocity. And it is in order to secure our power, and in order that we may do good to all, that, while granting all the virtues attributed to the venerable statesman, we deem his course of conduct inexpedient, and if pursued will end in the reinstatement of the Democracy in power.

Congress and the Constitution. The New York Times professes to believe the entire work of Congress in regard to reconstruction to have been extra-constitutional. It asks, where in the Constitution does anybody "find authority for Congress to pass a law excluding certain States from representation until they pass laws or adopt constitutions such as Congress may prescribe; or to subject the civil functionaries of a State to the paramount authority of a military commander; or to decree universal negro suffrage in the Southern States as the condition of restoration? We can find no such authority, and never could; nor have we ever been fortunate enough to find any one who could point it out."

Allow a man to manufacture his own premises, and he may prove almost anything. And so, allow the Times by the forms of its questions to put into the mouths of its opponents concessions which they do not make, and it presents quite a formidable front. In the sense in which the Times uses the word "State," we deny that the late Rebel communities constitute States, and, therefore, also that they are entitled to "representation," or have any "civil functionaries" to be subjected to the "paramount authority of a military commander." We believe the action of Congress in reconstruction to have been entirely constitutional, and neither to have been beyond the Constitution nor opposed to it. Such we have no doubt is the conviction of the great mass of Republicans whose minds are not hardened by the metaphysical refinements and complications which never cease to affect the editor of the Times. The overthrow of the Rebellion having left the former States of the South which participated in it without any constitutional framework of civil government, reconstruction became a necessity, and was made specially obligatory by the Constitution itself, where it provides that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government. And as Congress is the legislative branch of the Government, it, and it alone, was competent to inaugurate the work of reorganization. All that the President did, or attempted to do, was unconstitutional and usurpatory, and at best could only be regarded as provisional or temporary in its character. The organizations which he effected possess no sanctity, no legality, and we speak of them as "States," or as entitled to representation, is grossly to err.

As to "decreasing universal negro suffrage," Congress had no rightful choice in the matter. It could know no distinction of color among the citizens of the United States. It would have had just as good a right to exclude all the whites as it would to have excluded all the blacks. Granting that it had the right to reconstruct at all, it was bound to do so on the principles of justice and equality.

In our view, therefore, in this whole contest Congress has been guided strictly by the letter

as well as by the spirit of the Constitution. In its successful resistance of Executive usurpation, it has rescued the Constitution from the most formidable assault made upon its foundation of the Government.

Why Not Report?—The Committee on Law, of Common Council, at their meeting a few days since, agreed to report adversely to the legality of the election of Frederick A. Van Cleave to the position of Assistant City Solicitor. We would like to know why that report was not presented on Thursday. Can it be that the Chairman, out of personal sympathy for Van Cleave, has neglected to do his duty? We hope, for his good name, that he has not. One who abets a wrong-doer is an accessory, and to be considered as in league and "in the same boat." In a legal point of view, we are convinced that Mr. Van Cleave has no right whatever to his ill-gotten post. As he has not sufficient self-respect to resign, he must be forcibly ejected. We have a right to demand a report from the Committee on Law, and unless it is presented at the next meeting we shall deem the Committee derelict, and seek the reason for the unnecessary delay. Having once adopted a report, the chairman has no option in its presentation or withdrawal.

CROPS AT THE SOUTH.—The prospects for the cotton crop in Georgia are said to be very fine, and the product is estimated as high as 500,000 bales. Grain crops are also said to be very promising. A similar state of facts is reported in Alabama, and, indeed, throughout the entire South. The Mobile Tribune says:—"We have looked at papers from all parts of the South, and discover that everywhere, with very few exceptions, the crops are full of promise, more especially of wheat and corn. There is no very important complaint of the condition of cotton, and that is something of value, for within twenty years we have not heard of the prospect of a good cotton crop."

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SUPPLIERS.—We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of \$100 from J. C. & Co. for the suppliers, to be distributed through the agents of the Home Missionary Society, No. 507 North street. Any subscriptions will be received by us, acknowledged through our columns, and handed over to the agents of the above-named Society for the alleviation of the wants of the unfortunate of the late sad calamity.

Amount previously acknowledged \$25-00 J. C. & Co. 100-00 J. H. T. 5-00 Theodore Bliss & Co. 20-00 T. M. Bryan, Esq., per Thos. J. Mason, 30-00 Total \$175-00 We also commend to our clerical readers the suggestion contained in the appended communication:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—Permit a reader to avail himself of your liberality to suggest, through the medium of your journal, to the numerous church organizations of our city, that if practical, they take up a special collection to relieve the temporary necessities of the suddenly impoverished families of victims of the late disastrous disaster. This would afford many an opportunity to contribute their mite to so praiseworthy an object, and if but a small sum should be realized by the aggregate, would doubtless amount to a generous and acceptable offering. Philadelphia, June 8, 1867.

A COSTLY CABINET.—An ebony cabinet, inlaid with ivory, and intended for a ladies' boudoir, is exhibited in the Paris Exposition. Its price is \$10,000.

DRY GOODS. 1867!!! PRICES GREATLY REDUCED! DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP! WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW! SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH! WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12 1/2 cents. New styles of Chalmers and Delaines, 22 cents. Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents. Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for 42 cents. Rich Heavy Black Silks, \$10, \$11, & \$12. Superb Gros Grain Silks, \$17, \$22, \$25, \$30, and \$40. French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes. Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety. Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys. Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Halks, Shirred Muslins, etc., etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S, N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. (12 1/2 amsp)

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NOW OPEN, POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.

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CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1500 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton, Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37 1/2 cents; Red Check Matting, 20 and 22 cents; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55 cents; Three-ply Carpets, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/2, 12, 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, 20 1/2, 21, 21 1/2, 22, 22 1/2, 23, 23 1/2, 24, 24 1/2, 25, 25 1/2, 26, 26 1/2, 27, 27 1/2, 28, 28 1/2, 29, 29 1/2, 30, 30 1/2, 31, 31 1/2, 32, 32 1/2, 33, 33 1/2, 34, 34 1/2, 35, 35 1/2, 36, 36 1/2, 37, 37 1/2, 38, 38 1/2, 39, 39 1/2, 40, 40 1/2, 41, 41 1/2, 42, 42 1/2, 43, 43 1/2, 44, 44 1/2, 45, 45 1/2, 46, 46 1/2, 47, 47 1/2, 48, 48 1/2, 49, 49 1/2, 50, 50 1/2, 51, 51 1/2, 52, 52 1/2, 53, 53 1/2, 54, 54 1/2, 55, 55 1/2, 56, 56 1/2, 57, 57 1/2, 58, 58 1/2, 59, 59 1/2, 60, 60 1/2, 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